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both Sumatra and Mesopotamia. Oil mined in Mesopotamia by the Turkish Petroleum Company, controlled in England, will be allotted, controlled and sold just as if it were actually taken out of the ground in the British Isles. And the same will apply to oil produced in the Djambi field by the Batavia Company, which in control is no more a Dutch company than is the Royal Dutch Shell combine.

What the Dutch and English Governments have neglected to say, but what is really at the bottom of the oil controversy, is that England has, in the words of one of her own financial authorities, "got her claws on the future oil supply of the world and she intends to keep them there." It is not the present supply or distribution of petroleum about which England is concerned, but a monopoly of the future supply and distribution after the oil resources of the United States, so heavily drawn upon to-day, shall have been exhausted. Then American companies will be out of the running and American industries, automobiles, airplanes and merchant and naval ships will obtain their supplies of oil at a price and in a quantity to suit the convenience of foreign producers in a virtual monopoly.

Foolish Rail Wage Talk.

WARREN S. STONE, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has too much horse sense to believe a single word of what he says when he declares before the United States Railroad Labor Board that proper wage reductions will not solve the problem of the carriers. He knows, as well as he knows the qualifications for driving a locomotive, that the American railway system is now paying more in wages than it ought to be collecting as the total transportation bills against the American public. He knows that when the payrolls are paid, they cannot keep up their roadbeds, they cannot earn their supplies, they cannot pay interest on their debts, whether they have watered stock or do not have watered stock.

WARREN S. STONE also has horse sense enough to know, as he knows what makes a good fireman and what makes a poor fireman, that the only true measure of a living wage about which he talks is what it will buy for the man who gets it. When a five dollar a day wage under war inflation prices and conditions will buy less food, fewer clothes and poorer shelter than a four dollar a day wage would buy under normal prices and conditions, it is not a better wage, it is a worse wage than the four dollar a day wage.

If the cost of living can be driven down 25 per cent. every man that earns his bread and butter is better off who can swap a 20 per cent. reduction of pay for that 25 per cent. reduction of living cost. As wages make up 90 per cent. of the cost of commodities and service by and through, either the war inflation prices that cause the war inflation wages must come down or the war inflation costs that deadlock industry, throttle business and hold up the unbearable cost of living cannot come down.

WARREN S. STONE isn't the level headed leader, he isn't the common sense adviser, he isn't the honest debater this country has known him to be when he wastes everybody's time talking such stuff to the United States Railroad Labor Board, which knows better and knows that he knows better.

Uncle Sam's Trouble Dates.

What we referred to as "a few facts of American history" were submitted for consideration during discussion of the army appropriation bill in the House. These disclosed that this nation has been engaged in war one year out of six, or to be exact, 16.5 per cent. of the total period of our independence. But in this calculation there are excluded the overlapping time in which we were busy with both the war of 1812 and that with the Barbary pirates, all our Indian wars, our struggle with Great Britain before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and our participation in the conflict brought on by the Boxer rebellion in China.

Calculated from July 4, 1776, to May 1, 1921, the Government being 144 years and 300 days old on the latter date, the United States has been engaged in war twenty-three years and 340 days with the exceptions noted, which are to be added if the total period in which our people have been at war since the foundation of our Government is to be accurately arrived at. But, taking the table of our wars as the Department makes it up, it is found that eight times we have decided to go to war, and the decisions in four cases have been reached in the month of April. The shot heard round the world was an April opening of the Revolutionary war:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

These historical dates run: Revolutionary war, July 4, 1776; war of 1812, June 18, 1812; war with Barbary pirates (conclusion of war of 1812), January 5, 1815; Mexican war, April 24, 1846; civil war, April 12, 1861; Spanish war, April 21, 1898; Philippine insurrection, February 1, 1899; world war, April 6, 1917.

It might be concluded from a study of these dates that any people wanting to play roughhouse with Uncle Sam would be wise to select the last half of the year in which this to mischance. He is enjoyably busy then gathering

and moving crops, distributing goods for fall trade, whooping things up for November elections, preparing for Thanksgiving good times, making ready for holiday festivities.

Early in the year Uncle Sam, if ever, is subject to spells of touchiness; live stock has to be winter housed and fed, roads broken, snow shoveled from paths, the furnace taken care of, cold weather garments renewed; lake, canal and much river navigation is closed, storms afflict his ocean ships, the old swimming hole is frozen over and neither work nor play moves in the lively manner he relishes. Comes April, his accumulated miseries shorten his temper; he is conscious of a chip on his shoulder. Folks looking for trouble would, in the springtime, better look in some other direction toward Uncle Sam. Another reason why it is agreeable once again to be rid of that pesky April.

Uncle Joe's Day.

Nobody can form an idea, from looking at Uncle Joe CANNON or thinking of him, of how far away May 7, 1836, really is. That was the date of Uncle Joe's birth, so he is 85 to-day.

When Joe CANNON was born, down in Guilford, North Carolina, there wasn't a railroad in that State. In fact, the efficiency engineers of that day were just discovering that steam could be got up with coal as well as wood. There was no telegraph at all, for Morse was still tinkering with his device.

ANDREW JACKSON was President when little Joe was born. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been studying law about a month, Congress was making up its mind that it could not interfere with slavery. Texas had just declared itself a republic. Chicago's population was 4,000. The national debt was less than a million dollars. If this does not impress sufficiently the remoteness of the period, let it be said that 1836 was the year when a genius in Centerville, Michigan, invented fine cut chewing tobacco.

Since that distant seventh of May JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON has waxed strong and wise. He has practiced living and law and indulged in the habit of going to Congress. He started the habit in GRANT's first term and has abandoned it only twice, temporarily, when the Eighteenth Illinois district, in a fit of political aberration, elected somebody else who is long since to fame forgot. Uncle Joe's score is from the Forty-third to the Sixty-seventh Congress inclusive, leaving out only the Fifty-second and the Sixty-third. And he was Speaker of the House from the Fifty-eighth to the Sixty-first inclusive. His service in Congress is the longest in history.

The year 1836 saw the birth of a good many other fine Americans, such as EUGENE HALE, WASHINGTON GLADEN, WINSLOW HOMER, THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, AUSTIN FLINT, BISHOP CHENEY, ELIUD VEDDER, SIMON KENTON and STEPHEN ROSSON; but they had their time of activity and have passed from the scene, while Uncle Joe remains and piles up years and witty sayings.

The town of Guilford, North Carolina, ought to have a big celebration of the Cannon centenary on May 7, 1936. There is only one orator fit for the occasion and that is Uncle Joe himself. Let the citizens of Guilford book him now.

Squirrels and Black Walnut.

Those who have found nut bearing trees growing in unexpected places will understand fully the theory advanced by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture that these trees have grown from nuts planted by squirrels.

The squirrel's practice of hoarding a supply of provender in the autumn is well known. While beech nuts are a favorite food of squirrels, there are indications that both butternuts and walnuts, especially the latter, find favor with the busy little fellows because of their larger kernels. It sometimes happens that nuts so stored away are not consumed and that they germinate and grow into trees. Thus the squirrel may be said to be aiding the Federal authorities in the present campaign for the production of black walnut trees.

Attention is directed to the fact that walnut trees furnish excellent shade, are subject to few insect pests and yield large quantities of edible nuts which have a commercial value. Particular stress is laid on the desirability of the timber for airplane propellers and for gun stocks. Before the war it was estimated that the annual cut of black walnut in the United States was between forty and fifty million board feet. It is the opinion of experts that there are not more than 820,000,000 feet of black walnut in the United States. Fully one-half of this is in sections where it is not available for lumbering or it is not for sale.

Some of the finest black walnut trees in the country are in the Genesee Valley on the Wadsworth estates. The original Wadsworths more than one hundred years ago planned that the timber in certain pasture lands in their tract of between 90,000 and 75,000 acres of land should never be cut. They desired that there should always be an abundance of shade for the herds and flocks which would fatten upon the lush pastures enriched by the overflow in the spring and fall of the Genesee River. In this area there are black walnut and oak trees of rare size and beauty, their great arms sheltering thousands of sheep and cattle from the heat of the sun in the summer.

As the black walnut is a tree of fairly rapid growth it should be profitable to grow it under proper con-

ditions. Good soil is essential, but it is to be found almost invariably near farm dwellings, and every barnyard and lane frequented by sheep and cattle should have its fringe of these splendid trees.

Peru, a Land of Treasure.

Back in 1513, when BALBOA crossed the isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean, the Indians told him of a treasure land somewhere to the southward known as Biru. This mysterious El Dorado, now called Peru, was reached a few years later by the Spanish conquistadors under PIZARRO. Soon it became the most productive portion of the New World dominions of Spain in those treasures the Spaniards coveted. For three centuries it was the capital of the colonial viceregal ruler and the centre of Spanish power in South America. From it flowed the stream of gold which enabled Spain, long after the monarchy had become a hollow shell, to present a bold front to the world.

The wealth of Peru gave rise to the proverbial saying "It is worth a Peru" used by Spanish speaking people when a comparative term for great riches was required. The glamour of the past has not yet faded away; even to-day the mention of Peru or of Lima, its ancient capital, conjures up visions of the Inca treasure house.

This year it is the modern Peru that will present itself to the world on the occasion of the celebration of the first centenary of its independence from Spain. The official observances of this anniversary will begin July 28 and will continue until September. In that period a number of important public projects will be dedicated and statues of historical personages will be unveiled. An industrial and commercial exposition of foreign and Peruvian products will be held. Foreign countries will be represented by official delegates. Reduced steamship rates from the United States have been announced; they will doubtless encourage many tourists to make the trip to Peru through the Panama Canal.

Under the administration of President LEGUIA a number of far reaching reforms have been undertaken in Peru. In some of which citizens of this country have had the privilege of cooperating. American educators are now engaged in the reorganization of the public instruction system from the primary schools to the universities. An American naval mission is assisting in the strengthening of the Peruvian navy. American scientists are stamping out the last vestiges of yellow fever in isolated sections of the republic. Advanced methods of sanitation, recommended by American experts, are being applied in Lima and other cities.

Although Peru has not escaped the reaction of worldwide business depression the diversity of its natural resources will be an important factor in restoring normal conditions. The mineral wealth of the republic, which includes copper, gold, silver, vanadium, petroleum, coal and almost every other known ore, has barely been tapped. Agriculture, while suffering from temporary depression, is at present the chief source of income. Vast forest resources constitute a latent reserve of great possibilities. Medicinal plants, of which those supplying quinine and cocaine are merely the best known, are to be found in profusion.

The treasures of Peru may no longer be obtained by the methods employed by the Spanish pioneers, but they are available in abundant measure for the men who work with the modern tools of business.

An ex-convict has been nominated for Mayor by the Democrats of Terre Haute, Indiana. He expects to be elected, believing the people of that city would rather know the worst about a Mayor at the beginning of his term than learn it from his official acts.

Dr. BRUNO ROSELLI, first Italian exchange professor to visit this country, who is now lecturing at Vassar, finds American girls, and especially American college girls, highly satisfactory in behavior and mental attainments. This distinguished visitor has had a good opportunity to judge, and brings a disinterested mind to bear on a problem which agitates many minds. His opinion is that of most of the fellow countrymen of the American girl, and may with safety be accepted as final.

The Department of Agriculture thinks it has discovered a tree fatal to flies. The authorities will do well to suppress their fear. The country cannot afford to scrap all the elaborate swat the fly machinery it has built up.

When excessive wages in the building trades keep investors from erecting such great structures as the Yankee baseball stadium workmen may begin to wonder whether fancy pay they don't get is as good as fair pay they might carry home in their pockets.

An Old Stone Wall.

Vandals, who care for landmark nor for charm,
Have come to pull down each moss covered stone,
And wrench away the thick leaved ivy grown
Across it like a green protecting arm
To shield oodles and hidden nests from harm.
The fence that cuddled close beneath its shade,
In trampled helplessness curl up and fade,
And frightened crickets scuttle in alarm.
The old wall was like some stanch, kindly friend,
That offered gentle hospitality
And rest to weary beast or bird or bee;
And naught set in its stead can ease or mend
The loss of its time worn and mellow grace,
Now take its memories and fragrant place.
CHARLOTTE BUCKER.

Bergdoll's Gold.

The Physical Effort Involved in Hiding \$150,000 in Coin.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: General Ansell has testified that Bergdoll's story of buried gold seemed reasonable and he believed it.

The story was, I believe, that Bergdoll personally took \$150,000 in gold coin to a certain place and there buried it. If he did he must be a physical marvel.

That amount of gold coin would weigh, I believe, upward of 600 pounds and would fill a large cask. A moment's consideration shows the absurdity of such a yarn.

NORWALK, Conn., May 6.

Motorist's Furthest West.

Campbell River, Vancouver, as Far as Automobiles Can Go.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The motorist who leaves New York destined to reach the extreme west must come to a standstill at Campbell River, Vancouver Island. This point is not only the furthest west but the furthest north that can be reached by motor car.

Many New Yorkers, especially anglers, visit this place annually, for Campbell River has a worldwide reputation for its big Tye salmon. The Tye ranges from forty to seventy pounds, and it requires great skill with the rod to land one of them, as they are perhaps the sportiest of all fish.

Another attraction is the trout fishing up the river, where delightful trips can be made for many miles into the interior of the island. This region of undeveloped forest and lake and magnificent scenery is becoming very popular with Americans. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a constant visitor there and has established a hunting lodge on an island in Stuart Lake.

In Indian villages along Campbell River are found totem poles, basket making and the curious dwellings of the aborigines of the coast. George G. Heye, managing director of the Museum of the American Indian in New York, visited Campbell River last summer and secured a great deal of interesting material.

Last but not least to be seen here are the famous hot springs, one of the most picturesque in all Canada. It is estimated that 300,000 electric horse-power can be generated here.

CANADA, VANCOUVER B. C., May 1.

Audubon's Home in Decay.

In This House Also Morse Experimented With the Telegraph.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The building at 181 West Twelfth street, where John James Audubon made his home for years and in which Morse installed and tried out his first telegraph instrument has been allowed to fall into decay and it cannot hold together much longer unless immediate steps are taken to preserve it. The Dyckman house at 204th street and Broadway and the Jumel mansion have been cared for, but the home of the great American naturalist has been neglected.

The Audubon house is down in a hollow and easily escapes the notice of all except those who look for it. Above it, on a level with its roof, is Riverside Drive extension, and as the masonry is close to the house Audubon's home is almost completely shut off.

Things are different in the village of Audubon, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where the naturalist's home still stands. When the property came into the possession of the Wetherill family all the landmarks were put in a state of preservation. The old stone barn was enlarged and at the entrance to the estate a massive stone gateway was erected bearing the name of the place, Mill Grove, and a tablet informing the public that this was "the first home in America of John James Audubon."

New York, May 6. ADRIER.

Roosevelt's Square.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Whether the present name of Herald Square be changed or another square be selected in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, let it be known as Roosevelt's Square—not in the sense of the possessive, but as a tribute to his character and as an everlasting protest against the infamous Colombian treaty.

New York, May 6.

Apply to Adjutant-General, Albany.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Please inform me where I can procure the medal given to the New York State boys for foreign service.

AN ARDENT READER.

New York, May 6.

Lightning Zones.

An Old Belief About Electricity From the Clouds Questioned.

From a report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The time-worn theory that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place" has been modified by forest experts of the United States Department of Agriculture to this extent: Lightning very often strikes in nearly the same places. It has its zones, in other words, where its appearance may usually be counted on with some degree of certainty.

Spanish Aida in Opera for Hospital

On a Performance at the Metropolitan for Masonic Charities With Mme. Escobar in Title Role.

Its enthusiasm was spontaneous. Encore numbers had to begin after the first air on the programme.

Piano Recital by Miss Barach.

Miss Sarah Barach appeared in Aeolian Hall last evening in a recital of music for the pianoforte. That she deserved to be received as a player of large ambition was demonstrated by her programme, which contained not only Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, but also Schubert's B flat impromptu.

The opera was "Aida," which was sung with Mme. Maria Escobar in the title role, Gaetano Tommasini as Radames, Miss Jeanne Gordon as Amneris, Giuseppe Danise as Amonasso, Rino Rother as Ramfis and Messrs. D'Angelo and Bada and Miss Egner in the other parts. The entire orchestra and chorus took part. Miss Florence Rudolph led the ballet. Gennaro Papi conducted.

Before the performance began William J. Guard announced that Mme. Frances Peralta and Morgan Kingston, who were to have sang respectively the Aida and Radames, had fallen victims to colds and their places would be taken by Mme. Escobar, a Spanish soprano, who sang with Caruso in Cuba and Mexico, and Mr. Tommasini. The latter has been heard here this spring with two other opera companies. Both the new artists deserved much credit for stepping into the breach as they did, and enabling the opera to be given.

The performance was heard by an enthusiastic audience headed by the Grand Master of the State, Robert H. Robinson, who with his party occupied the centre parterre box. The audience was elaborately decorated. Embellished in large gold letters over the proscenium arch were the words, "Masonic Club of New York City." The emblem banners of the Masonic order and the national colors decorated further the drop curtains and a general gala effect was given by the national flags which draped the box tiers.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the orchestra before the performance began.

Chicago Singers in Concert

Raisa and Rini Heard by Audience at Hippodrome.

Miss Raisa Raisa, dramatic soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, and Giacomo Rini, her husband and a baritone of the Chicago organization, were heard last evening in a concert in the Hippodrome. The programme was one of great variety, embracing operatic airs and duets, as well as songs by Brahms, Rachmaninov and Mana Zucca.

"Ernani Involuntari," sung by Miss Raisa, began the list, and "Elli, Elli" ended it. Verdi's "Ernani" is to be revived next season by the distinguished operatic artist, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, and a freetaker of its dried sweets was timely. Mr. Rini paid tribute to the sagacity of the Metropolitan impresario by singing an air from "Zaza."

There was, perhaps, no impressive display of vocal art in the proceedings of the evening, but at least there was the pleasure always to be gained from listening to the beautiful voice of Miss Raisa. She has sung through a long and arduous opera season, but her voice sounded as fresh and rich as if autumn were actually (as it seemed to be) lingering in the lap of spring.

There was a very large audience and the DAWN.

From the Kansas City Star.

I stood upon a street at break of day,
When first the rays of sunlight pierced the clouds
And banished frosts and mists of night
And with them all the fears that night enshrouds.

I saw the city's buildings lift their heads,
To stand once more four square beside the spires,
And men who last night crawled half-dressed to bed
Now hurried forth with hope's rekindled fires.

The mighty clouds that fain would linger on
The chilling winds that sought to hurt and freeze,
Now faded into nothingness as dawn
I marvelled that we'd given heed to these.

While through the air a thought of newness came,
New strength and vim, with joy to breathe the fray,
This was God's gift, to every one the same,
The greatest of all gifts—a new born day.

ROBIN A. WALKER.

G. H. Q. at Chaumont.

Proposed Model for Pershing's New Post in Army.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The organization of the G. H. Q. at Chaumont included a chief of staff, an assistant chief of staff and five sections, each under the charge of a Brigadier-General. These sections were named and given responsibilities as follows:

First (G-1)—Organization and equipment of troops, effective replacements and remounts; questions regarding tonnage and supplies for the work, including "military operations, strategic study, plans." Another one of the War Plans Division duties, as we have just shown, came under the charge of G-1 at Chaumont. Naturally, "orders, reconnaissances, location of troops, concentrations and liaison with the armies in active operation," which were included in the responsibilities of G-2 at Chaumont, are concerned with hostilities. This is one of the striking illustrations of the basic reason for having a G. H. Q. ready for work in the field.

Except for "hospitalization and evacuation" the work of the Supply Division corresponds to that of G-4. The only reference to hospitalization under the duties of the War Department General Staff is to be found in those of the Operations Division, which is charged with "the determination of policies relative to hospitalization projects." Otherwise nothing concerning the work of the Medical Department of the army appears to come specifically within the province of the War Department General Staff. The duties of the last section of the G. H. Q. at Chaumont, G-5, all within the province of the War Plans Division, are: "to be charged with 'supervision over the training of the army, including the system of military education, and including all publications relating thereto.'"

Discriminating Lightning.

Carroll correspondent Baltimore News.

Picked up bodily from a group of five students by a novel bolt of lightning while standing in a Dickinson College dormitory last night, Charles Markel, a freshman of Dickinson College, was hurried over to a room. Others did not feel the shock.

Wrong Tactics.

From the Kansas City Star.

"New never did have right good sense!" Interrupted Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "He ought to have known that it would be cheaper to take a shot at his brother-in-law than to burn the house down to get rid of him."

A Philosopher.

From the London Times.

CYNTHIA—Armed, being the doorstep to reason, I shall wait and hope. JACK.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow partly fair, moderate, variable winds. For New Jersey—Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow probably fair to moderate, variable winds. For Northern New England—Fair to